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Established 1887

U.S. Fires Missile, Beats Soviet Ship In Race for Casing

By George C. Wilson

ABOARD USS OBSERVATION ISLAND, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The United States successfully launched its Poseidon missile from under water for the first time today as the Russians watched, and then risked a collision in racing for the debris 30 miles off the Florida coast.

The seagoing game of chicken played out between the two super powers 30 miles off the Florida coast may have ushered in a bolder era of missile test watching by both sides.

At one point today, the Russian fleet ship Laptev crossed the bow of the Observation Island at such close range that this ship's captain rang up full reverse to avoid collision.

Navy officials said Russian eavesdropping trawlers in the past have stood off at a respectful distance to watch American missile shots over the Atlantic test range. But today, despite the presence of a U.S. destroyer, the Russian Laptev not only tried to pick up Poseidon debris but came within 30 yards of the Observation Island.

The maneuverings of the three ships in uncomfortably close quarters all but exposed the fact that the United States in today's Poseidon shot reached a significant milestone in nuclear weaponry.

The Poseidon is designed to take over from the Polaris in the 1970s as the nuclear weapon to maintain: the balance of terror between the United States and Russia, hopefully making a surprise attack on the U.S. look suicidal because of the return fire from the missile submarine fleet.

Poseidon will go to sea in January on the James Madison, the nuclear powered submarine which fired the test shot today—the 21st in a series but the first from under water. The Poseidon will be installed on 30 other submarines.

With a MILVIR wakehead which can carry more than a dozen

Associated Press
Russian ship Laptev (left) and U.S. destroyer-escort

individual H-bombs, the Poseidon is designed to overwhelm any anti-ballistic missile defense. Its imminent deployment, if not today's successful launch, is bound to be a factor in the strategic arms limitation talks now underway with the Soviet Union.

There was no such doomsday coloration as this converted cargo ship slipped past the campers on the Florida beach outside Port Canaveral at 7:56 a.m. today. A little boy was just wading into the gentle surf holding a swim mattress over his head.

The James Madison led the way out to sea, only partly submerged. A tall mast, raised especially for the test shot, went across the calm ocean like a moving channel marker. The Observation Island support ship followed in her wake.

Shortly before 10 a.m., the Laptev was spotted off to the left of the James Madison, keeping a long distance away. The American destroyer escort Calcaterra was following close behind the Laptev—apparently with the idea of photographing her equipment and blocking her if necessary from the launch area. The Laptev

even at a distance was an impressive looking ship of about 300 feet in length—dwarfing the old Pueblo of about 176 feet.

Laptev's two main masts were studded with eavesdropping equipment, including antenna and a radio direction finder. A radar appeared to be installed admidships and a square box sat on the fantail—perhaps housing the equipment for intercepting signals to be sent back to earth by the Poseidon after its launch.

At 8:35 a.m., the whole of the submarine submerged, the tall mast the only indicator of her position under the sea. Soon the Laptev steamed toward the submarine for a front row seat—stopping about 3,000 yards away. The destroyer also stopped about 2,500 yards away, watching both the Russian ship and the launch site in the ocean.

Exactly at 11 a.m., right on schedule, the white nose of the Poseidon missile crashed through the dark blue surface of the

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Ziegler in Retraction'

Nixon Calls Manson Guilty; Mistrial Asked

By Ken W. Clawson

ENVER, Aug. 3.—President Nixon, in a meeting of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration yesterday, told the White House aides accompanying him that Mr. Nixon, as lawyer, could have made a flat-out statement of Manson's guilt while his trial was going on. In light of this rather remarkable "postential" declaration, reporters asked of a spokesman: "Does Mr. Nixon know what the attorney general would say?"

Mr. Nixon's lawyer, John M. Mitchell, replied: "I don't think it is necessary for the attorney general to comment on a case proceeding through the state courts," Mr. Mitchell replied.

Then he added, "I don't believe

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The President's Remarks About Manson

About Manson

"... Here is a man who was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason. He is a man yet, who as far as the (press) coverage was concerned, appeared to be rather a glamorous figure... and, also, another thing that was noted was that two lawyers in the case... were guilty of the most outrageous, contemptuous actions in the courtroom..."

The full text of Mr. Nixon's remarks to newsmen in Denver yesterday appears on Page 2.

Street Fighting Rages 2d Day In Northern Cambodian City

By Peter Peterson

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Heavy fighting between Cambodian government troops and Communist forces in the provincial capital of Kampong Thom entered its second day today as Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops pressed

25 Soldiers Are Injured In Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 3 (AP).—Battalion broke out in Belfast for the fifth night in a row as a crowd of more than 100 stoned British troops tonight in a Roman Catholic district. Twenty-five soldiers were injured.

Soldiers made repeated baton charges and fired tear gas in an effort to disperse the rioters. Disorders also developed at two other points in the Catholic Ballymullan area of West Belfast.

Earlier today, thousands of Catholics marched in a funeral procession for 19-year-old Daniel O'Hagan, shot dead by a British Army marksman last Thursday.

Military spokesman said the young had been throwing gasoline bombs but residents denied it.

The procession to the cemetery moved from the New Lodge Road section, where the O'Hagan youth was shot, along three miles of streets scarred by the latest violence stemming from deep political and religious differences between the British province's Catholic and Protestant populations.

At one point, some among the Catholic mourners tried to block traffic and threw stones at a bus.

A large number of Catholics held an open-air meeting in the New Lodge Road area tonight.

In other developments, the Rev. Ian Paisley, a member of both the Northern Ireland and the British Parliaments, defied a ban on parades and led a march of 1,000 militant Protestant followers in Enniskillen, 75 miles from Belfast near the Irish Republic border.

Mr. Nixon was really referring to the "most aggressive, contemptuous action he committed, and who were sent to jail overnight by the court system by media put-dramatic focus" on trial as Manson's. Later, Mr. Nixon ventured the opinion, "I've retracted the sentence." Reporters still seemed uncon-

Bahr Says He Sees 'Good Possibility' Of Accord With Moscow This Week

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (UPI).—A key member of the West German delegation, Egon Bahr, said today there is a "good possibility" that Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko will be able to final a Bonn-Moscow non-aggression treaty before the end of the week.

Mr. Bahr's impromptu remark to a group of newsmen later was qualified by spokesman for the German delegation. They said he was presenting the situation in its most optimistic light and that many obstacles still stood in the path of the potentially historic treaty.

The spokesman conceded that Mr. Bahr's estimate could well turn out to be correct. But, they added, the most accurate estimate was that it would require from "two to 14 days" to hammer the treaty into a form acceptable to both sides.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bahr's statement was interpreted as a clear signal that a significant breakthrough has been achieved in the week-old talks and that an imminent agreement is in prospect.

Clearest Confidant

Lending special weight to his words was the knowledge that Mr. Bahr is probably the closest confidant and personal lieutenant of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. He also was Mr. Brandt's special envoy in earlier negotiations with Mr. Gromyko that produced a preliminary draft text of the proposed treaty.

In addition, his remark came after Mr. Scheel and Mr. Gromyko had a private four-hour talk last evening at the Soviet foreign minister's dacha outside Moscow.

Spokesmen refused to say anything about the meeting except that the two ministers discussed the entire range of West German-Soviet relations in "a friendly atmosphere." It is believed though that yesterday evening's session produced agreement in principle on many of the thorniest issues in the negotiations.

This was the impression given by Mr. Bahr during a chance encounter with reporters in a corridor of the German Embassy here.

GENEVA, Aug. 3 (AP).—The United States, following through on a proposal by President Nixon, today put forward a draft United Nations convention proclaiming international seabed resources "the common heritage of mankind."

The draft, described by U.S. chief delegate Christopher H. Phillips as a "new and bold departure in the law of the sea," was presented at the opening session here of a four-week meeting of the 42-nation Committee on Peaceful Use of the Seabed, which was set up in 1968.

Under the 47-article draft, an area beyond the depth of 200 meters (650 feet) outside territorial waters—the "international seabed"—would be open to use by all states and reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Revenues from exploitation of mineral resources would go to an International Seabed Resources Authority (ISRA) "for the benefit of all mankind, particularly to

promote economic advance of developing countries."

Outlining the draft, Ambassador Phillips said it would for the first time provide the international community with an independent source of revenue to finance development.

The draft envisages a coastal state trusteeship in the area between the 200-meter depth limit and the deep ocean floor. This not yet clearly defined area is known as the "continental margin."

Coastal state trustees would be permitted to retain a portion of the exploration and exploitation revenues—between one third and one half—while the balance would go to the ISRA. They would also have the right to decide who may explore and exploit resources in their area.

Beyond the continental margin, revenues would go to the ISRA, which also would have exclusive licensing responsibilities. In addition, the ISRA would have the right to manage the seabed.

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U.S. Urges Making Seabed Common Heritage of Mankind

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Egypt-Iraq Split Puts Off Arabs' Parley on Unity

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (UPI).—A conference of Arab foreign and defense ministers—scheduled to meet today in Tripoli, Libya, and discuss the Arab split over the U.S. peace-seeking proposal—has been postponed, the Middle East News Agency reported.

A new conference date will be set after the return to Tripoli of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Kazafay, who is now in Baghdad for a stay expected to last until late tomorrow. Col. Kazafay is attempting to achieve a reconciliation between Cairo and Baghdad, whose relations have deteriorated to sharp animosity since Egypt's acceptance of the American proposals for Middle East peace.

Iraq rejected the American initiative and criticized Egypt for accepting it. Egypt countered by accusing Iraq of keeping away from the battle with Israel.

Support for Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser came from Lebanon today, the AP reported from Beirut. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who saw the Egyptian leader in Cairo over the weekend, said he had conveyed Lebanon's "official and popular support" for Mr. Nasser's acceptance of the U.S. initiative.

"Saying no is sometimes a brave act, but saying yes at the proper time is also a brave act," Mr. Karami told newsmen.

The prime minister said, according to the AP, that the Arabs were under no obligation to accept that which they do not want in peace negotiations.

"He called for unity in Arab ranks so that Arab goals could be achieved, and he said these included 'liberation of occupied lands and the rights of the Palestinian people.'

Seven-Power Talk

The Tripoli conference was originally scheduled to bring together seven Arab "progressive" countries which had held a summit meeting in Tripoli in June. They are Egypt, Libya, the Sudan, Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Algeria.

Other sources said today that the cease-fire could take effect as early as Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Mr. Rogers made no prediction, stating only that he hopes all fighting in the area will halt. The site of the discussions with the parties is up to Mr. Jarring, he said.

In Damascus, Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Jordan-based el-Fatah guerrilla group, met Syrian President Nureddin el-Atassi to discuss the United States plan, which Mr. Arafat opposes. Damascus radio announced the parley but gave no details.

Libya's Col. Kazafay flew to Baghdad from Cairo, where he had two rounds of talks with President Nasser. His visits to both Cairo and Baghdad were decided on yesterday at an emergency session of the ruling Libyan Revolution Council.

A Libyan news agency dispatch dealing with Col. Kazafay's talks in Cairo referred to a Libyan "diplomatic offensive aimed at clearing the Arab atmosphere and bringing a rapprochement between Arab viewpoints after Cairo's acceptance of the American peace initiative."

It is thought that Mr. Jarring probably will go first to his previous headquarters in Cyprus as a base for resumed contacts in Middle Eastern capitals.

Technically the date of the cease-fire is something that the U.S. as well as the propose of the new effort, will work out with the parties. The UN, and more particularly the Big Four talks, are more concerned with the locale and the substance of Mr. Jarring's subsequent talks with the parties.

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In a separate statement Mr. Jarring said he wishes to "fully endorse Mr. Rogers's emphasis on the need for quiet diplomacy."

"This is just the first step, though we do think it provides some hope in this very difficult Middle East situation," Mr. Rogers declared of the U.S. initiative.

It is Important'

"The time has arrived for quiet diplomacy in the Middle East. It is important for those concerned in the negotiations to discuss all aspects of the problem seriously and quietly."

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Egyptian Account

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (AP).—Cairo radio today claimed that an Israeli Skyhawk was crippled and a Phantom jet downed during attacks on Egyptian military positions.

A military spokesman said the plane was hit by "ground fire." "Maybe it was a missile," he said.

The two crewmen of the aircraft were seen bailing out over Egyptian territory, the spokesman added.

The military refused to say what type of missiles were attacked.

The Egyptians have deployed Soviet-built SAM-3 and SAM-5 missiles, capable of hitting high-flying and low-flying aircraft respectively, in the canal zone.

It was Israel's 26th reported air loss on all fronts since the 1967 six-day war.

A military spokesman said in a communiqué broadcast by Cairo radio that the two pilots of the Phantoms were taken prisoner.

He said the jet was shot down by Egyptian anti-aircraft defenses

Nixon Sees Manson As Guilty Man

Defense Attorneys Move for Mistrial

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The President made a charge or implied one."

Motion for Mistrial

LOS ANGELES. Aug. 3 (UPI).—The defense submitted a motion for a mistrial in the Tate-La-Blanc murder case today on the basis that President Nixon's remarks about the guilt of Charles Manson and his hippie followers were prejudicial.

Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older, in a whispered conversation with all the attorneys at the trial at his bench, outside the hearing of the jury, did not take action on the motion.

The sensational murder trial continued quietly with cross-examination of Linda Kasabian, the state's key witness against the 35-year-old Manson and three young women confidantes.

The news of President Nixon's remarks, however, produced a volley of vociferous protest in the corridors outside the room where the trial is under way.

Deputy district attorney Vincent Bugliosi pointed out that the jury is locked up nightly with no access to newspaper, magazine, television or radio accounts and therefore could not be influenced by whatever remarks the President may have made.

Another defense attorney, Ronald Hughes, said Mr. Nixon was a "contemptuous figure to make remarks about a trial in progress."

Mr. Hughes, who is defending defendant Leslie Van Houten, expanded on his remarks with the comment that "when the President of the United States finds it necessary to comment on the guilt or innocence of a defendant, it indicates that defendant is past the point of getting a fair trial."

Defense attorney Paul Fitzgerald said, "You know what this means don't you, when the President of the United States can say a thing like that, it is all over in this country."

More From Hughes

LOS ANGELES. Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Mr. Hughes said: "I find it highly reprehensible. Nixon knew what he was doing. He is a lawyer. He's a member of the Bar of the State of California and New York."

"He has misused the highest office of the land to preface the outcome of a case."

Asked how the jury could be prejudiced by Mr. Nixon's statement when they were already sequestered, Mr. Hughes said:

"It is impossible to suppress all publicity. They will see a headline like this on the newspapers riding from the court to their hotel."

President Nixon's Remarks On the Charles Manson Trial

DENVER. Aug. 3 (UPI).—A text of President Nixon's remarks to newsmen on the Charles Manson trial follows:

"As we look at the situation today I think the main concern that I have is the attitudes that are created among many of our younger people and also older people as well in which they tend to glorify and to make heroes out of those who engage in criminal activities. This is not done intentionally by the press. It is not done intentionally by radio and television, I know. It is done perhaps because people want to read or see that kind of story."

"I noted, for example, the coverage of the Charles Manson case when I was in Los Angeles. Front page every day in the papers. It usually got a couple of minutes in the evening news. Here is a man who was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason."

"Here is a man yet who, as far as the coverage was concerned, appeared to be rather a glamorous figure, glamorous to the young people whom he had brought into his operations, and, also, another thing that was noted was the fact that two lawyers in the case—two lawyers who were, as anyone who could read any of the stories could tell—who were guilty of the most outrageous, contemptuous actions in the courtroom and who were ordered to jail overnight by the judge, seem to be more the oppressed and the judge seemed to be the villain."

Not All Heroes

"Let us understand, all judges are not heroes. All policemen are not heroes. And all those charged with crime are not guilty. But let us well understand too, that the system—the system in which we protect the rights of the innocent, in which the guilty man receives a fair trial and gets the best possible defense—that system must be preserved."

"And unless we stand up for the system, unless we see that order in the courtroom is respected, unless we quit glorifying those who deliberately disrupt, and unless we begin to recognize that when a judge necessarily, after intense provocation, must hold individuals in

"So we can be concerned about those charged with crime, we can be concerned about any evidence that those who are enforcing the law are going beyond their powers. But above all, let us remember that this system of law and order and justice must be preserved and we must speak up for it. We must come to its defense and we must not consider that those, the judges, the police and the others who are simply doing their duty that they are the villains and that those who are provoking them are always in the right."

U.S. Fires the Poseidon, Races Soviet Spy Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

ocean and sped away on a pedestal of orange flame. Its destination was a spot in the Atlantic some 3,000 miles to the south. The Navy would not say last night whether the missile with the dummy MIRV warhead hit its target, but the launch was successful.

The missile, as it blasted out of its tube in the submarine, breaks through a diaphragm of protective material. This material, like pre-cut pie, breaks into 10 separate pieces—all of which float on the surface of the sea. The Laptev's skipper evidently had orders to bring back some of this material to Soviet scientists.

No sooner had the roar of the launch died down than Laptev rushed toward the yellow-colored debris at a speed of about 10 knots. The American destroyer was still behind her when Russian crewmen leaned over the side of Laptev and tried to snag the debris with grappling hooks and fishnets.

The Russian ship headed so close to the Observation Island's bow that Capt. William C. Dotson sounded the international danger signal of five short blasts. The Laptev ignored the warning and kept going after the debris, forcing Capt. Dotson to go into reverse to avoid colliding with the Russian ship.

"It was close enough so I felt I had to back full to avoid a collision," Capt. Dotson said afterward. "The Laptev was simply trying to get there first."

Despite the risky run, Capt. Dotson said of the Laptev's skipper: "We're sure he didn't get any" of the Poseidon material. Two launches from the Observation Island recovered all 10 pieces.

Under the rules of the road for ships, Capt. Dotson said both the American destroyer and his own ship had the right-of-way over the Laptev. The Russian ship was the "burdened" vessel because she overtook the destroyer and also because the Observation Island was on her right.

Asked if any protests were contemplated, Capt. Dotson said that was up to higher authority. The Russian skipper acknowledged signals, he said, but did not send any messages to the Americans.

At 11:50 a.m., as the Observation Island lay almost dead in the water waiting to take the launches loaded with Poseidon debris back aboard, the Laptev bore down on the ship from behind. Capt. Dotson sounded the five blasts for danger for the second time, but the Soviet ship steamed on.

Postal Reform Bill Is Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON. Aug. 3 (AP).—The U.S. Senate passed a conference bill today to create an independent U.S. postal service that would take over the management of America's mails. It also provides an 8 percent postal pay increase.

The bill was returned to the House, where a final vote is expected to send it to President Nixon this week.

It creates an independent postal service run by an 11-man board of governors and ends almost all aspects of Congress's 151 years of control over the mails.

Fourth Newsman Dies in Cambodia; 24 Still Missing

PHNOM PENH. Aug. 3 (UPI).—A Dutch journalist was reported today to have died of wounds inflicted by the North Vietnamese in the Angkor Wat region as foreign correspondents working in Cambodia announced they had formed a committee to try to stem the heavy toll in missing and dead taken in the war here.

Duy Nisived, who had been missing since June 20, was identified in a telegram received privately here from Siem Reap as having died of his wounds.

His death brings to four the number of newsmen known dead since the fighting in Cambodia erupted in late March. Twenty-four other newsmen from seven different countries are still missing in various parts of the country, and efforts to obtain news of them have been unsuccessful.

On July 15, 47 foreign newsmen signed an appeal for information about the fate of those missing and for their return to safety.

In response to this appeal, a newsmen's Committee for the Safety of Foreign Correspondents in Cambodia was organized Saturday to serve as a liaison body with the Cambodian government, other foreign governments and organizations and employers.

Cairo-Iraqi Split Blocks Arab Parley

Libyan Leader on Reconciliation Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

between Egypt and Iraq would succeed.

At best, the sources here said, Col. Kazafay could bring about a temporary truce or a tenuous downing of mutual recriminations, but even this was doubtful following the sharp rise in tension between Cairo and Baghdad in the past two days.

Iraq hit back at Egypt today. The al-Thawra newspaper, mouthpiece of the ruling Ba'ath party, accused Egypt of a "sellout to Israel and American imperialism."

In a long editorial signed by the "board" of the newspaper, al-Thawra said "acceptance of the U.S. proposals meant giving in to Israel."

It linked recent clashes between guerrillas and Jordanian authorities to Egypt's acceptance of the proposals.

Iraq also stepped up its propaganda drive, showing Baghdad in complete support of the Palestinian cause. Thousands of messages from guerrillas supporting Baghdad in its quarrel with Egypt were pouring in, Baghdad radio said.

A new Iraqi radio station, the Voice of the Massa, broadcast an interview with George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in which Mr. Habash praised Iraq.

Baghdad radio said a prominent leader of the el-Fatah guerrillas had been arrested briefly in Egypt. It gave no further details.

Yesterday, Egypt aimed a double-barreled broadside at Iraq, releasing the text of a message from President Nasser to Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr. The Nasser message accused Iraq of dodging military action against Israel and of organizing demonstrations in Baghdad protesting Cairo's acceptance of the American peace.

In another denunciation, Egypt's information minister, Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, went further. In a Beirut newspaper interview, he made a stinging attack on the al-Bakr regime, saying: "Egypt is not prepared to give this regime the honor of its friendship and not even the honor of its hostility."

The Egyptian press continued today Cairo's denunciation of Arab critics of Egyptian policy and charged they were helping the enemies of the Arab world by "contriving" the present split.

Reports Denied

Government officials denied an Iraqi news agency claim that 5,000 Egyptians demonstrated in Cairo against the Nasser acceptance of the American initiative. The officials said they regarded the report as "another stray shot" in the Iraqi vilification campaign against Egypt.

Officials here ridiculed a Bagdad radio report quoting Iraq's Vice-President Hardan Abd-el-Takriti as saying that Libya backed Iraq's rejection of the U.S. initiative.

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Asked if any protests were contemplated, Capt. Dotson said that was up to higher authority. The Russian skipper acknowledged signals, he said, but did not send any messages to the Americans.

At 11:50 a.m., as the Observation Island lay almost dead in the water waiting to take the launches loaded with Poseidon debris back aboard, the Laptev bore down on the ship from behind. Capt. Dotson sounded the five blasts for danger for the second time, but the Soviet ship steamed on.

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Despite the risky run, Capt. Dotson said of the Laptev's skipper: "We're sure he didn't get any" of the Poseidon material. Two launches from the Observation Island recovered all 10 pieces.

Under the rules of the road for ships, Capt. Dotson said both the American destroyer and his own ship had the right-of-way over the Laptev. The Russian ship was the "burdened" vessel because she overtook the destroyer and also because the Observation Island was on her right.

Asked if any protests were contemplated, Capt. Dotson said that was up to higher authority. The Russian skipper acknowledged signals, he said, but did not send any messages to the Americans.

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All-Out Attack on Defense Bill Expected in Senate This Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—After a week of tentative bargaining, Senate critics of military spending are expected to mount an all-out attack this week to cut \$10.2 billion from the bill.

Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., and Philip A. Hart, D., Michigan, introduced an amendment to slice \$332 million from the administration's request for expansion

of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

And Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said he would offer another amendment to void a \$400 million base agreement with Spain until it is submitted to the Senate as a treaty.

Dozen Other Amendments

With a dozen other amendments pending or ready to be introduced, the Senate settled in for a long month of debate and close record votes on the big procurement authorization bill that has already been trimmed in committee by \$1.5 billion.

A growing bloc of senators who believe more should be cut to free scarce federal funds for humanitarian programs have called for a major overhaul. But the administration and its allies have warned that further reductions would weaken U.S. security and render the United States incapable of fulfilling its defense commitments to other countries.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said he saw no way to avoid a post-election session of Congress because of the crush of business and delays on defense legislation.

An Oct. 18 Plan

He said present plans are to adjourn Oct. 15 and return after the Nov. 3 election to take up electoral reform, welfare reform and defense appropriations measures—all controversial and requiring weeks of debate.

The court is not scheduled to turn from its annual summer recess until October. But it could meet in special session sooner if the justices felt it necessary.

Texas said that its restriction of the voting right to persons over 18 years of age was similar to that of 45 other states and was within the power of the states under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Oregon's Position

Oregon's Attorney General Lee Johnson said that he was bringing suit "to preserve and maintain fair and reasonable registration and voter qualifications to the end of obtaining the most capable government for all the state's inhabitants."

Oregon characterized the litigation as a continuation of the constitutional test of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which was designed to end racial discrimination.

Much of the controversy over the measure stems from its provision lowering the voting age by legislation rather than through the more complex method of constitutional amendment, which requires ratification by three-quarters of the states.

In signing the law, President Nixon questioned whether the legislation might create constitutional confusion. Subsequently, Mr. Mitchell asked each state to tell him by today whether they want to comply with the lowering of the voting age.

Uruguay Cool To Any Deal On Abductions

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The Uruguayan government used to say either yes or no to a leftist urban guerrilla band that all political prisoners freed in return for the release of two kidnapped foreign diplomats—American and a Brazilian.

In its first official comment on a kidnapping, the government indicated it is not ready to negotiate with the Tupamaros guerrillas. But it did not reject the possibility of future negotiations.

The announcement was made by the Interior Ministry in a broadest reply to a demand by the kidnappers that all political prisoners freed in exchange for the release of two kidnapped foreign diplomats.

In Washington, the State Department today asked for the release for humanitarian reasons, of Mr. Mitroff because it is believed his wounds he received while being abducted require immediate medical treatment, Reuters reported.

A State Department spokesman said that Jorge Pannier, too, president of Uruguay, sent a message to President Nixon saying that he was doing everything possible to win the American's release.

Called "Common Criminals," the Uruguayan government has used to recognize the guerrilla organization as a political force. A Uruguayan communiqué described the Tupamaros as "common criminals."

An estimated 150 Tupamaros are housed in jails throughout this country of 2.4 million inhabitants. The government announced that more than 100 persons have been freed since the abduction of Mr. Mitroff, 50, and Mr. Diaz, 41.

Acting on an anonymous telephone tip, police found handwritten notes from the two missing men in a mirror in the women's lavatory of a bar.

In his note, Mr. Mitroff said he was recovering from the wound received when I was kidnapped." Please tell the ambassador to do everything possible to liberate us as soon as possible," he wrote.

Manston Airdrome, in Kent County, told him over the radio that it would be happy to accommodate his emergency landing, but it would send him a bill for \$400 (\$960) when it was all over.

This was the price of an anti-fire-foam carpet on the landing strip, as laid down in government manuals, explained a Manston spokesman.

Mr. De Vere, 41, decided it was too much and instead took his wheelless Aero Commander plane and four passengers to Biggin Hill, a World War II Spitfire airstrip. Several hundred weekend flying enthusiasts, five fire engines and three ambulances gathered for the drama.

"This is it," Mr. De Vere yelled to his passengers as they landed in a shower of sparks and a streak of metal without foam.

"I was terrified at first," said passenger Pamela Farr, 23. "But I hardly felt the landing."

Said Mr. De Vere, "I spent a lot of time up there considering the price of safety. But eventually I told them to blow their foam carpet and I would take a chance with hot feet."

"Everything went off all right. But the next time I hear about those wonderful safety all rights, I'll give a hollow laugh."

Airport Demands \$960 for Foam, Wheel-less Pilot Lands Without It

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Pilot Chris De Vere had to land his twin-engined plane without wheels—one of them had fallen off—and he had to pick his touchdown spot carefully. It was a question of cost.

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Associated Press
John V. Lindsay, mayor of New York City.

He Keeps His Options Open

Democrats' '72 Siren Song To Lindsay Growing Louder

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI)—It's almost down to a routine now, says Richard Aurelio, deputy mayor of New York City, and chief hander of that intriguing political property known as Mayor John V. Lindsay.

"The last one we had was a fellow from Denver, a fairly high-up Democrat," Mr. Aurelio recalled one day last week. "Like most of the others, he started out by saying that he and his friends felt the country was in terrible shape, that it wasn't getting any leadership, and that John was the only one who could save it."

"I sent him in to see the mayor but I warned him, 'Don't expect any encouragement.' John told him what he tells everybody: that he shared his concern about Nixon and Congress and the country, but he was up to here with the problems of running New York City... Those problems might blow up on him someday and he just didn't have time to think about 1972."

Just Keep In Touch'

"So the fellow came back to see me, still eager, and he said, 'Would it be all right if I just talked this up among some friends of mine out there, put together little groups, you know?' And I said, 'Of course, just keep in touch. We don't know what we're going to do ourselves, but we'd like to hear from you.'

In just this way, with just this degree of muted encouragement, the present administration is making forced and effective use of it," Sen. McClellan said, in placing the wiretapping report in the Congressional Record.

He said opponents of the bill that legalized wiretaps contend it would permit "promiscuous snooping" and the invasion of privacy of American citizens without any corresponding gain to law enforcement.

"These fears and predictions have in no way materialized," he asserted. Sen. McClellan said there have been no reports of abuse or misuse of wiretapping powers.

Henry E. Petersen, deputy assistant attorney general, said the Justice Department has applied to the courts for 127 wiretapping orders, obtained all but one, and used all but three.

Sen. McClellan's Role

In each case, he said, Attorney General John N. Mitchell has personally approved the application before authorizing its filing.

Eighty-two of the cases involved gambling violations, 26 involved narcotics, Mr. Petersen said.

He said 131 of the wiretaps were productive, leading to the 419 arrests and 325 indictments.

Only five people have been convicted, he said, but that is because none of the cases involved had yet come to trial. The five convictions were produced by guilty pleas.

Sen. McClellan said the results of "just a few" of these court-approved wiretaps include:

• Seizure of 124 pounds of heroin worth \$8 million.

• Breakup of two numbers racket rings operating in 50 locations in the Midwest.

• Recovery of \$600,000 in stolen bonds.

• Prevention of a murder and recovery of the loot in a bank robbery, both of which agents overheard being planned.

Sen. McClellan said members of the Cosa Nostra or other organized crime groups were involved in each of the cases he cited.

He said that firmly established the effectiveness of wiretapping in combating organized

crime.

Alfred Nye, a carpenter, put a hose across his lawn and left a glass next to it for thirsty passers-

by. Other persons, like an anonymous donor from nearby Middlefield, Conn., sent in an order of 1,000 cheeseburgers, contributed food.

Many townspeople still were in favor of the court injunction, which they felt had contained the crowd. And many had harsh words for Louis and Herman Zemel, the two brothers who own the 300-acre ski resort where the festival was held.

But almost everyone from the waitresses at Guida's ice cream parlor on Route 66 to the mechanics in a garage in Meridian that towed away over 100 cars, expressed astonishment at how "nice and polite" the youngsters were.

"We just didn't know what to expect," said Art Shirley Ness, a grandmother sitting in a rocker on her porch. "I don't think anybody here had ever spoken to kids like this before. But now we've taken them in, and personally, I'm having a ball."

As she spoke, a fleet of bearded motorcyclists roared down Bellville Road outside and exchanged peace signs with a 5-year-old girl on the curbside.

Those who live along Powder Ridge Road, and especially those whose property adjoins the resort, were among an extremely unhappy minority.

Tomatoes Precious

"I'm afraid I'll get a knife stuck in my back," said one man, holding up five tomatoes that he said he rescued from his garden.

Up the road, four persons who were among the 24 plaintiffs who had taken court action to stop the festival, were up in arms. They said they had heard obscene language, had seen young people running around naked and injecting heroin, and heard stories of population on their neighbors' front lawns.

"They're polite, OK, but they're using that as a weapon," said one woman. "Everything they're doing is disgusting to my morals. We don't want to invite them so we smile back, but we're just bargaining for our own safety."

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 owner-managers!

Obituaries**Otto Warburg Is Dead at 87; Leading Cancer Researcher**

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Dr. Otto Warburg, 87, one of the world's most prominent cancer researchers, died Saturday in the West Berlin Martin Luther Hospital.

His reputation was so great that Adolf Hitler personally ordered him to continue his research although under the Nazi racial laws he was considered a Jew.

Dr. Warburg was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1961 for his research on the physiology of the cell.

The Nobel Prize Committee nominated him again in 1944, but the award was not made because of a Nazi government ban on Germans receiving the prize.

In 1913, Dr. Warburg was one of the founders of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, later renamed the Max Planck Institute. In 1930, he became head of the Scientific Institute.

"Although I was half Jewish, I was not bothered until 1941," Dr. Warburg once said. "As soon as the war with the United States started, I was removed by Hitler. But a few weeks later, I received an order from Hitler to work at the institute again on cancer research."

"Later on, I learned that Hitler had to undergo throat operation in 1937 and always was afraid of cancer of the vocal cords."

After the war, Dr. Warburg did research on cancer with Dean Burk, at the Cancer Research Institute, in Bethesda, Md., and at the Max Planck Institute, in Berlin.

Frances Farmer INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3 (NYT)—Frances Farmer, 56, a leading figure on the stage and screen in the 1930's, died here yesterday of cancer.

She starred in the original



Dr. Otto Warburg

Broadway version of Clifford Odets' play, "Golden Boy" in 1937 and 1938. Among her films were "Come and Get It" (1936), "Bob Tide" (1937), "Ride a Crooked Mile" (1938) and "Toast of New York" (1937).

After several clashes with the law, and a self-confessed period of drunkenness, she was in mental hospitals from 1942 to 1949.

Her climb to film stardom followed a classic, romantic pattern—she studied dramatics at the University of Washington, won a newspaper subscription contest and a free trip to Moscow, and got a screen test at Paramount Pictures after her photo appeared in New York papers on her return.

The picture—"Come and Get It"—was a smash hit, and Miss Farmer, a shapely, blue-eyed, honey-haired beauty, was hailed as "the brightest star Hollywood has discovered in decades."

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Dr. Isadore Rubin NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT)—Dr. Isadore Rubin, 55, editor of Sexology Magazine, author and editor of several books and pamphlets on sex education, died last Friday in an automobile accident.

Dr. Rubin was a director of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States and editor of its newsletter. He had lectured widely.

His books included "Sexual Life After Sixty" and "Sex in the Adolescent Years: New Directions in Guiding and Teaching Youth," the latter written with Dr. Lester A. Kirkendall.

Maynard Bertram Barnes WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Maynard Bertram Barnes, 73, a career diplomat and former U.S. representative to Bulgaria, died here yesterday.

Mr. Barnes entered the Foreign Service in 1918, and served during the 1920s and 1930s in Korea, Greece, Turkey, Senegal, the Congo, Germany, Iceland, Bulgaria and France.

Among his positions were consul generalships in Brazzaville and Sofia, and a post as first secretary in Paris. While there, in 1940, he was arrested by German soldiers, who had just occupied the city, for "speaking English." He was detained for more than two hours, causing a brief furor in which the U.S. ambassador had to intervene.

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N.Y. and New Haven

2 Panther Trials Contrasted: Purrs in One, Roars in Other

By Edith Evans Asbury

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3 (UPI)—If the air conditioning were turned off and the bullet-proofed windows opened, spectators might have expected to hear the barking of bees outside the courtroom where a 24-year-old Black Panther named Louise McLucas was on trial here last week.

The testimony dealt with kidnapping, torture and murder, with revolutionary ideology, with chilly casual justification of vengeance against informers, with scorn for "pigs" and "dudes" or the establishment in general. But the atmosphere of the courtroom and the conduct of all the principals except the spectators

were reminiscent of a small town.

Mr. McLucas is the first of eight Black Panthers, including Bobby G. Seale, the national party chairman, to go on trial in connection with the slaying of Alex Rackley, a New York party member, on May 21, 1968.

According to testimony by one of two co-defendants who have pleaded guilty, Mr. Rackley was tortured and killed because he was suspected of having furnished information that led to the arrest of 21 Panthers in New York City for allegedly plotting to bomb public places.

The trial here, which resumes tomorrow, offers interesting contrasts to the New York Panther trial, still in the pre-trial hearing stage and temporarily adjourned.

In New Haven, only the spectators add a modern, urban note, as in New York, they make themselves an integral part of the proceedings.

They say "Power to the people" when the defendant enters and leaves, and "Right on" when a statement pleases them. But here the words are merely murmured, too quietly for the judge to hear, even if he tried to, which he does not.

Relaxed Self-Assurance

Judge Harold M. McIvey, a former corporation counsel for the City of New Haven, has a relaxed self-assurance bred by years of courtroom experience, sometimes in cases in which he opposed the defense lawyer, Theodore I. Kistoff.

In New York, Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh, a New York fireman's son with a law degree from Harvard, presides more sternly and rarely smiles. When the pretrial hearings began last February, daily outbursts from spectators and defendants forced sudden adjournments and culminated in violence one day.

At London's West India and Millwall Docks, the first job tackled at unloading cargoes of strike and fruit and vegetables. At the Royal group of docks in London, hundreds of tons of meat were being to be unloaded from refrigerated holds.

At Southampton, 1,700 dockers began clearing 4,000 tons of bananas and 9,000 crates of oranges. Britain's shops have been without bananas for the past ten days and oranges were becoming scarce.

At Liverpool, Britain's second largest port after London, 10,000 longshoremen returned to the job loading 40 ships caught there in the strike. Priority also was given to loading valuable exports, including hundreds of British-built automobiles.

But some militant longshoremen's leaders there predicted more trouble. They said they now would demand minimum weekly pay of \$144 for a 20-hour work week.

Under Secret Marconi Contract

U.K. Dockmen Back at Work, On Overtime

LONDON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Britain's 47,000 longshoremen returned to the job today after an 18-day nationwide walkout. Many started once earning overtime pay clearing up the clogged docks.

Their return ended Britain's first nationwide port shutdown in 44 years. The strike cost the country an estimated \$1.38 billion in lost trade.

They accepted a 25.5 million £12.2 million peace package that added an extra £2 10s./ (\$6) a week to the average £56 (\$85.40) cost of them earned before the strike.

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Under Secret Marconi Contract

Wilson Regime Allowed Sale Of Military Radar to S. Africa

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Senior British officials acknowledged to-day that former Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labour government had authorized a multi-million pound sale of military radar equipment to South Africa.

The Foreign Office insisted that the unannounced deal for radar and communications installations did not flout the ban on arms deliveries to the apartheid state called for in 1965 by the United Nations Security Council.

The disclosure further complicated a quarrel between Mr. Wilson's Conservatives and Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government over future relations with South Africa.

Mr. Wilson's men say they are bitterly opposed to Mr. Heath's so-called intention to resume arms sales to South Africa.

The Marconi Co. confirmed that it got a contract for military radars and other electronically operated communications equipment for South Africa between 1964 and 1970, while the Wilson government was in office. A company spokesman said contents of the deal are secret under a clause in the contract.

The Daily Express had reported that more than \$20 million (£7.2 million) of equipment had been supplied to South Africa.

British experts said privately that Marconi's contract was at the center of a project for a radar defense system stretching all the way across the subcontinent, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

His sophisticated early warning complex, controlled from underground bunkers, is intended to safeguard against the possible danger of an air attack on the north.

French Pop Fete Loses \$180,000

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Aug. 3 (AP)—France's first open pop music festival went silent today, with the promoters

left with an estimated one million francs (about \$180,000) deficit.

The festival had been a subject of controversy for the past week, as the mayor of Aix-en-Provence moved it on security grounds. So the organizers changed the date to a "prolonged concert" to around the mayor's ban.

But the expected crowds just didn't show. Police estimated that more than 10,000 listeners entered Gen. Clement's psychadelically lighted pasture at any one time. Many of them had crashed a gate to avoid the \$10 admission.

Arrangements had been made to handle 100,000.



FATAL FERRY-FREIGHTER CRASH—Three persons on the Vancouver, British Columbia, ferry Queen of Victoria died when it was rammed by the Soviet ship Sergey Yesenin (right) Sunday afternoon. Killed were a woman, her baby, and a teen-aged girl.

Ferry Was 50% Overloaded When It Sank, Drowning 125

NEVIS, West Indies, Aug. 3 (AP)—An inter-island ferry which sank yesterday, with the loss of nearly 50 percent beyond its registered capacity, the Nevis harbor master said.

Edmund Warwyn, the harbor master, who is also the chief revenue officer, said: "Unofficially, there were more than 250 aboard." The 75-foot motor launch Christena when it left Basseterre, St. Kitts, for the one-hour, 11-mile run to Nevis.

He said ticket-sale records went down with the boat, which was authorized to carry 180 passengers.

Survivors' estimates of the time

the vessel took to sink ranged between 12 seconds and five minutes.

Those aboard were spilled into shark-infested waters or, like Capt. James Pontine, went down in 22 fathoms of water, entombed in the steel superstructure.

Eighty-eight persons were rescued, and latest reports said 43 bodies had been recovered. Most of the victims were residents of the two islands.

A friend of Capt. Pontine, who asked that his name not be used—said the captain complained to him early Saturday that the government-owned boat was unsafe.

Commenting on reports from persons quoting the dead captain that the ferry as unstable because

he had been removed to make it ride higher in the water and keep the sea from washing over the decks, Mr. Warwyn said: "I would say that was accurate."

The Christena was a converted river boat built in New Orleans, La., to which a heavy steel superstructure had been added. It had two passenger decks, the lower one enclosed. Most of the survivors were on the open upper deck.

Prime Minister R.L. Bradshaw has announced a national day of mourning and expressed sympathy

for the stricken families. Officials said an inquiry will be held.

Eighty-two of the 88 survivors were taken from the water by Phillip Miller, 37, U.S. captain of the 37-foot fishing boat Sea Hunter. Capt. Miller made two trips to the disaster area and also took 30 bodies from the water.

J. R. Lester Boyle said in a news release that engineers from his firm estimate the find could supply water in quantities equal to the flow of the Nile River for 1,000 years.

He added that the water is trapped in a vast underground basin of some 1,000 square miles that probably spills over into Egypt. The origin of the water is uncertain, he said, but it's believed to be replenished from the Tibesti Mountains of Chad.

Spokesman for the office said she reported there several days ago while on a private visit to West Germany. The spokesman said the request was under consideration and would be decided in about a week.

He declined further details, but the request was apparently based on political grounds.

Two Grateful Sailors

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The Environmental Crunch

The damp, heavy blanket of smog that pressed down on the Eastern Seaboard during the last week of July has dispersed. The towers of Manhattan stand out with astonishing clarity and grandeur, while the steps of New Yorkers—and of the residents of other cities along the Atlantic coast—are lighter, and their eyes no longer weep pollution-induced tears. But the memory of the experience lingers: so does the problem it represents: for New York, for the Eastern megalopolis, for the nation, and for the world.

This problem is expressed very clearly in a dilemma confronting Mayor John V. Lindsay—one of the many facing the mayor of New York. For that city, the July heat mass ("wave" is far too active in its connotations) created a double problem. Not only was it necessary to cut back on the burning of wastes and urge motorists to keep their cars garaged, to reduce the dangerous air pollution, but the city's power supply, afflicted by a chapter of accident, was barely able to keep pace with the accelerated consumption caused by the great increase in the use of air conditioners. Lights flickered occasionally, and subways crawled, while officials brooded over the possibility of a genuine breakdown.

Now the city's power committee is split over a proposal by Consolidated Edison Company, the supplier of nearly all the city's electricity, to expand its plant in the Astoria section of the city. Part of the committee says this is the only way to give New York

the power it will need; part objects that the health hazards of the new unit constitute a "grave risk," and that other sources are available.

What New York's mayor must decide, in the face of these conflicting opinions, is a type of hard decision that the industrialized world faces. Shall Tokyo expand its ban on cars in the Ginza? Should the operation of supersonic transport planes be postponed until their effects on the atmosphere can be better gauged? Shall Alaskan oil resources be exploited as the peril of wrecking the tundra? In one form or another, the whole burdened earth is calling on mankind to stop and take thought.

The answers, fanatics on either side to the contrary notwithstanding, can never be easy. It is not only man's greed, but the whole complex of his cultures, his national and tribal pride, his quest for new things, new emotions, that must be rationalized into keeping with his environmental dangers. Is the threat to the tundra more important than the political threats implicit in the present reliance upon Arabian oil? Was President Nixon's proposal for exploitation of the seas for global purposes too idealistic? Must the great cities choose between power and smog?

The world has awakened to the perils of pollution. But it must sacrifice some to escape that threat. And just as minimizing the peril would be sheer folly, so minimizing the sacrifices is wholly unrealistic.



'Name Your Poison'

France No Longer Immune

Only hours after the Security Council had called on all United Nations members to tighten and extend the arms embargo against South Africa, France turned over the first of three 700-ton submarines to South Africa's navy. It was the kind of thing France had done with impunity for years, despite Security Council appeals for an arms ban for the Pretoria regime.

The council debate indicated, however, that the days are over when Black African governments—at least those outside the Francophone group—are willing to ignore France's arms traffic. Ghana, Sierra Leone and Zambia, in particular, are no longer in a mood to accept a double standard for violations of the spirit if not the letter of UN resolutions on this issue.

Their spokesmen still spent more time flogging a British government that has not yet made a final decision to resume arms sales to Pretoria than France, which has earned half a billion dollars from such sales.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

But Ghana's Ambassador Akwei set the record straight when he said: "France, which claims the friendship of Africa and espouses the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, has become the chief military supplier of the most racist and anti-African state in the world."

If any major power has behaved in "neocolonialist" fashion in sub-Saharan Africa, it is France. At the moment there are 3,500 French soldiers in Chad, trying to help a weak and oppressive government win a civil war against the national liberation front.

France has been judged differently on Africa because most of its former colonies are heavily dependent on its aid and dare not risk giving offense. For too long the former British colonies—with no such compunctions about criticizing London—went along with the French group in the interests of African unity. It is salutary if this period is now ending.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Finland Revives the Court

Finland has initiated action at the United Nations that should have two worthwhile results: clarifying the legal status of South-West Africa and reactivating an idle International Court of Justice.

The Security Council has adopted a Finnish resolution asking the world court for an advisory opinion on "the legal consequences for states" of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia, as South-West Africa is now called. The opinion is sought on the basis of a council declaration last January that this South African presence is illegal.

South Africa took control of S.W. Africa under a League of Nations mandate in 1920. The court ruled in 1950 that South Africa was still bound by the mandate and the United Nations had inherited the League's supervisory function. Then the court, in 1968, astonished even South Africa by throwing out a case brought by Ethiopia and Liberia to test the validity of the mandate.

Since then, disillusioned Black African

states have rejected any resort to the court. An assembly resolution in October, 1966, declared South Africa's mandate "terminated" and South-West Africa "the direct responsibility" of the UN. Subsequent Council decisions have aimed at reinforcing this declaration, though none had any practical effect in South-West Africa.

An advisory opinion will work no miracles but it can clarify the legal situation for the UN and member states. It is salutary that Finland has persuaded the Africans to try the judicial route again. Perhaps most important, the request will provide work for a court that has heard no cases since February.

"An organ which is left unused is in danger of atrophy," Finland's Ambassador Jakobson told the council. "The decline in the authority of the court is damaging to the interests of the United Nations system as a whole and to the structure of international law." It is indeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

China and Eastern Europe

The audience granted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to Romania's minister of armed forces, Lieut. Gen. Ionita, who heads the Romanian military delegation visiting China, is yet another sign of Peking's endeavors to strengthen its foothold in Eastern Europe.

For the Romanians, their visits to China are probably more important as a counter-weight in their relations with the Soviet Union and a strengthening of their resistance to any future Russian pressures.

And Chint's endorsement of Romanian policy on European security does not really reflect Peking's interest in an East-West detente.

China certainly would prefer to see Russia

as fully engaged as possible in Europe to facilitate its missions in Asia, particularly in Indochina.

While Romania appears to be the principal focus of Peking's attempts to create a little detente in the Balkans hostile to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia is, obviously, an important secondary target. Belgrade now has an ambassador in Peking and a regular shipping service between Yugoslavia and Chinese ports.

And Peking's staunch ally, Albania, told Yugoslavia recently that the Albanian people would stand with the Yugoslavs against any aggressor.

—From the *South China Morning Post*.

(Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 4, 1855

PARIS.—China is certainly a charming country for writers of comic opera. At any rate they have strange ways of interpreting the laws of hospitality in the so-called Celestial Empire, and massacres of Europeans follow one another with a regularity which must end by provoking serious reprisals. China must realize that it has engagements with the civilized powers and its first duty is to ensure the protection of foreigners, missionaries or otherwise.

Fifty Years Ago

August 4, 1829

NEW YORK.—A black democracy for Ethiopia drew twenty thousand Negroes to Madison Square Garden today at the opening of a thirty day convention. They cheered wildly when Marcus Garvey, president of the General African Communities League, declared that the black race was determined to suffer no longer. "The time has come," he said, "for the forty million Negroes to claim Africa, not by asking permission of the whites, but by direct, strong action."

Bernard Levin

From London:

Short of the prosecution producing somebody who clearly has been depraved or corrupted by a book or a show, it always was, and always will be, impossible to prove that anything is obscene within this legal definition.

LONDON.—Kenneth Tynan's "Oh! Calcutta!" has made the transition from New York to London, and we live. More to the point, Mr. Tynan lives—and more to the point still, he is not to be prosecuted. The attorney-general has announced that after discussing the handful of complaints lodged against the show with the director of public prosecution, he had decided that, since the only act of Parliament under which proceedings could have been taken requires the prosecution to prove that the show "taken as a whole, has a tendency to deprave and corrupt those who, in the light of all the relevant circumstances, might see it," and that since he could see no likelihood of such a charge being proved to the satisfaction of a jury, there seemed no point in instituting proceedings.

But where does that leave us? Of the contents and nature of "Oh! Calcutta!" I do not speak, for I have not seen it nor have some of those most vocal and details in their attacks on it. But it seems to have escaped notice that a vital bawd, valiant assault again and again in the long struggle against restrictions on what may be seen and read and printed and performed, appears to have been surrendered by the authorities. If the Lady Chatterley trial, the defense was not allowed, by the judge's rulings, to bring evidence that would test the principle of the very heart of the case—whether the book would in fact deprave and corrupt, Geral Gardiner, the chief defense counsel, was reduced to reminding the jury in his closing speech (a classic in its field) that it is always other people whose depravity and corruption are feared: Judges, juries, police witnesses, attorneys-general and others who read books under indictment are tacitly assumed to be incorruptible.

We may acquire the newly-appointed Tory attorney-general, Sir Peter Rawlinson, of any accusation of liberal sentiments; his record and past utterances suggest strongly that if there had been any legal way in which "Oh! Calcutta!" might have been brought to book, and its organizers burned at the stake as well, he would have been happy to take it. The same applies, even more strongly, to the director of public prosecutions. If these two say that it would be impossible to prove in court that the show might corrupt and deprave its audiences, we can assume that that is indeed the case.

Confused, Complicated

The English law on obscenity and similar matters is in a confused and complicated state. The prosecution of books for obscenity was put on a radically new footing by the Obscene Publications Act of 1959. This gave publishers, for the first time, the right to bring evidence to show, if it could be shown, that publication of the book, even if it was obscene within the meaning of the act, was "in the interests of art, science, literature, learning, or similar objects of general concern." Under this act, D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was the first to be indicted, and its publishers were acquitted after one of the most hilarious trials of the century. Since then, such trials have gradually died away, and it has recently begun to seem that no book of which it could be plausibly argued that it had real literary or artistic merit would ever again be prosecuted.

But the Obscene Publications Act is imperfect in two important ways. First, it failed to end one of the oldest scandals in the field of obscenity prosecution—though, in fact, that certain safeguards were included in an amending measure. Nevertheless, it is still possible for local busybodies, magistrates and small-hounds to get around the act and affect the legal seizure and destruction of books without the publisher being able to mount a proper defense of his work.

Second, however (and this is a defect in the books law which it shares with the law relating to theatrical presentations), it still contains the old definition of obscenity: That which has a tendency to deprave or corrupt. When the play-censor was abolished in this country two years ago, so that nobody could stop a play before it was put on, the legislation that swept away his powers provided for the possibility of prosecution afterwards, and not even the absurd knots into which the laws on books had, again and again, tied the au-

thorities were sufficient to make Parliament try to frame a more realistic test for what may, in fact, not be prosecuted. It is under this manifestly imperfect definition that the prosecution of "Oh! Calcutta!" was considered, and reluctantly abandoned. (Which really is an end in itself, as the theatrical law, unlike the books one, is watertight in this respect—without the consent of the attorney-general no prosecution may take place anywhere in the country.)

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Second, however (and this is a defect in the books law which it shares with the law relating to theatrical presentations), it still contains the old definition of obscenity: That which has a tendency to deprave or corrupt. When the play-censor was abolished in this country two years ago, so that nobody could stop a play before it was put on, the legislation that swept away his powers provided for the possibility of prosecution afterwards, and not even the absurd knots into which the laws on books had, again and again, tied the au-

thorities were sufficient to make Parliament try to frame a more realistic test for what may, in fact, not be prosecuted. It is under this manifestly imperfect definition that the prosecution of "Oh! Calcutta!" was considered, and reluctantly abandoned. (Which really is an end in itself, as the theatrical law, unlike the books one, is watertight in this respect—without the consent of the attorney-general no prosecution may take place anywhere in the country.)

But where does that leave us?

Of the contents and nature of "Oh!

Calcutta!" I do not speak, for I have not seen it nor have some of those most vocal and details in their attacks on it. But it seems to have escaped notice that a vital bawd, valiant assault again and again in the long struggle against restrictions on what may be seen and read and printed and performed, appears to have been surrendered by the authorities.

If the Lady Chatterley trial, the defense was not allowed, by the judge's rulings, to bring evidence that would test the principle of the very heart of the case—whether the book would in fact deprave and corrupt, Geral Gardiner, the chief defense counsel, was reduced to reminding the jury in his closing speech (a classic in its field) that it is always other people whose depravity and corruption are feared: Judges, juries, police witnesses, attorneys-general and others who read books under indictment are tacitly assumed to be incorruptible.

We may acquire the newly-appointed

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But

Enterprising Campers in a Paris Park

By Brij Khindaria

PARIS, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Young tourists trying to cut costs on their Paris vacation are engaged in a battle of wits with authorities at the Bois de Boulogne park.

Parts of the park, which contain the chic Longchamp and Auteuil horse race courses, are dotted with colorful tents pitched by enterprising visitors, including families trying to save on hotel bills.

The French press has dubbed this as *camping sauvage* (wild camping), and police have begun special patrol car circuits of the giant park to evict the campers, who, they say, are breaking the park rules.

We bring interpreters with us to explain to the visitors that such camping is forbidden," one patrolman explained.

But he said: "I think we are fighting a losing battle. We



Bois de Boulogne offers campers sunshine and lakes.

give them 24 hours to move on, and as soon as the patch of land is clear someone else moves in."

He said that the police now

rubbish haphazardly in the park.

But according to a director of the official camping site in the park, the headaches have just begun for the police.

"This year we expect a record number of tourists on camping holidays," said René Marcellin, who runs the Touring Club de France camping center with her husband.

"The campers *sauvages* are a nuisance because they use our bathing, toilet and other facilities and we barely have enough for our own 3,000 clients," she said.

"We've been full up recently, but we never turn new people away completely. We ask them to go to our bigger center in east Paris," she added.

Mrs. Marcellin, a petite and lively woman who speaks excellent English, added that she usually reported illegal campers to police.

But one camper *sauvage* living just a few yards away from the official center did not sound too perturbed:

"Yes, I do use the center's facilities," admitted William Shapiro, 20, an electrical engineering student from New York who arrived in Paris at night on a motorcycle.

"If the police turn up I'll just pack up and move to another part of the park," he said pointing to his bright orange one-man tent pitched near a large fenced-off football field.

"I thought France was a socialist-leaning country—but they, too, are capitalists here, just like in the United States," he added ruefully.

"Officials at the center said the site was full up and wanted me to go to a center nine kilometers (five miles) away. I don't know Paris roads, so I simply stayed here," he explained.

Hilary Webster, 23, a bank cashier, and Joan Senior, 23, a teacher, both from Bradford, Yorkshire, in Britain, said they had been camping *sauvage* for two days.

"We bought things from the center's shop," they said. "We're enjoying ourselves thoroughly."

They said they spent ten days on the French Riviera camping on official sites but the Paris center had been full. So they parked their mini car and pitched their borrowed tent where they could.

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BUSINESS

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INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1970

FINANCE

Combining BUA, Caledonian

Britain Will Back Competitor For Its State-Owned Airlines

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The British government announced yesterday that it would help two independent airline operators to amalgamate and go into competition with the state-owned airlines. It wants them to be in operation next summer on "major international routes."

For a quarter of a century, the nationalized British Overseas Airways Corp. and British European Airways have been protected from domestic competition on most of the lucrative routes. The independent operators were left with only charter services and some scheduled services that the state giants did not want.

Today's statement from the Board of Trade envisaged the amalgamation of British United Airways and Caledonian Airways, which have already expressed interest in joining forces if they could get permission to fly some of the state-monopoly routes—particularly the North Atlantic.

Latest Independent

Already, BUA has a profitable scheduled service to South America—a service BOAC gave up as uneconomical. BUA with its fleet of twenty jet airliners, is Europe's largest independent carrier.

The Board of Trade decision is a hard knock for the state airlines. Only four months ago

Export Support Outlays in EEC Reported Rising

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The Common Market will pay out \$50 million in export subsidies for grains next year, according to informed sources here.

This will be on top of \$344 million spent for internal price support measures.

These figures are contained in the community's draft budget approved here by the EEC Executive Commission and which now goes to the Council of Ministers.

Comparable figures for 1969 (the last available) were \$434 million for export subsidies and \$216 million for internal support.

The section of the budget devoted to the structural reform of community farming will be \$745 million next year against last year's \$711 million.

The overall farm budget of the EEC is set at \$1.8 billion in 1971, against \$1.81 billion last year. The initial forecast for 1970 was \$3.05 billion.

On the new front of the new

U.S. Export Incentive Scheme Hit

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A new tax incentive for business that the administration wants attached to the foreign trade bill has been denounced as discriminatory and probably ineffective by the nonpartisan staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation.

The committee's staff criticized the proposal in a confidential report to the House Ways and Means Committee, which is currently in the process on that deal, finally suggesting BUA should merge with smaller independents.

Immediate Negotiations

Tonight, Caledonian Airways, which is mainly an operator of vacation tours and charter flights, said it would enter into immediate negotiations with the British and Commonwealth shipping group—the majority shareholders in BUA.

John de la Haye, a director of Caledonian, said "the establishment of a new flag carrier with the minimum of harm to the state air corporations will be of great benefit to the industry as a whole." The financial backing for the new airline will be entirely British, he said.

Anticipating the strong objections of the state-owned lines, the Board of Trade said it would find legal means if necessary to get the new company off the ground, with the licensing of additional routes to "contribute to a viable route network." But it added that "the air corporations must remain our principal flag carriers."

A BOAC spokesman said the competition would mean giving up around \$15 million of BOAC's most profitable revenue. "However," he added, "if the government exercises legal power, BOAC will have to observe the law."

BEA Rebellions

But BEA, the short-haul carrier, remained rebellious. A spokesman for the airline said: "we have no intention of voluntarily giving up any of the routes which we have worked so hard to build up over many years."

The president of the Board of Trade, Michael Noble, would not speculate at a press conference tonight on what routes the new line might get. He said it was likely that it would eventually be allowed to compete on the North Atlantic.

Putting the free-enterprise competition into perspective, the Board of Trade stated:

"BOAC's total revenue is about \$200 million (\$40 million). Forecast of intercontinental traffic point to an expansion of about 14 percent a year up to 1975."

"Against the background of such growth a modest transfer of routes from BOAC to the new airline, representing something of the order of 2.5 percent or 3 percent of the merging companies was no more than nine times as large as the other was dropped earlier, pending further study."

• The effective date of the new

Drops Size Test for Pooling of Interest

CPA Unit Softens Planned Merger Rules

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Accounting Principles Board, wracked by internal dissension and heavy pressure from the business community, has formally adopted a compromise set of rules to govern corporate merger accounting.

To do so, the senior rule-making body of the public accounting profession made a number of important modifications in its June proposals:

• The controversial size test, which would have limited the use of "pooling-of-interest" accounting to cases where one of the merging companies was no more than nine times as large as the other was dropped earlier, pending further study."

• The effective date of the new

rules, which had been Aug. 31, is now Oct. 31.

• The ruling, which had been planned as a single statement, was split into Opinion No. 16, covering business combinations, and Opinion No. 17, covering accounting for intangible assets.

Analysts said that the softening of the board's stand, implicit in the dropping of the size test, would be "good news to merger-minded companies."

The Financial Executives Institute, the national organization of corporate financial officers—which had been sharply critical of the board's earlier proposals—said that the action was "a step forward."

According to Leonard M. Savoie, executive vice-president of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the vote on both Opinions was 13-to-6 in the 18-man board, exactly the two-thirds required.

But Mr. Savoie conceded the membership of the majority was different in each vote. Furthermore, he said that the two majorities also differed from the 12-man group that had produced a consensus at the end of the June meeting.

• Pretty Bloody

"It was pretty bloody," said another man.

Under the new rules pooling-of-interest accounting will be limited to mergers that are arranged through an exchange of common stock and that meet certain other restrictions.

All other business combinations, the board stated, must be accounted for as purchases.

Under pooling-of-interest accounting, the merging companies simply combine their books as though they had been operating under common ownership all along. Under purchase accounting, the price that Company A pays for Company B is recorded on Company A's books.

Under the board's new rules for purchase accounting, the "goodwill" created by a merger (that is, any difference between the price paid and the current value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired) must be systematically written off against future earnings for a period not to exceed 40 years.

The board put 11 highly technical conditions on a merger qualifying for pooling of interest. Here is a sampling:

• Each company must be autonomous and independent.

• The combination is effected in a single transaction or is completed according to a specific plan within one year.

• The acquiring company issues only common stock for substantially all of the common shares of the other company.

• The combined corporation

The Swiss bank that gives you more for your money

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FINANCE

Page 9

AMC Loses \$14.1 Million In 3d Quarter

Sees Return to Profit In Early Fiscal 1971

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (Reuters).

American Motors Corp., saying it

"plans to be operating profitably"

by the first quarter of fiscal 1971,

reported today a \$14.1 million loss

in the third quarter of fiscal 1970.

This brought the firm's losses so

far this year to \$39.8 million, or

\$1.62 a share, compared with a profit

of \$7.9 million, or 41 cents a share,

in the year-ago period.

Revenue in the first nine months

of 1970 climbed to \$16.5 million

from \$11.6 million shares on Friday.

A slowdown in institutional

activity contributed to the reduced

trading volume.

Even assuming that these discriminatory effects were desirable as incentives there is doubt

that the incentives would really lead to increased exports, the staff said.

Even if corporations make more effort to sell

overseas, these efforts could run afoul of import

restrictions abroad or simple lack of demand, the staff said.

Sales Gain Seen Small

Even if the DISCs passed through in the form of price reductions, the whole \$800 million they are expected to realize in lower taxes the increased export sales would probably amount to no more than \$300 million, the study continued.

The \$300 million increase in exports is rather small compared to the decline in the U.S. trade surplus which the DISC proposal is designed to counteract. That surplus plummeted from \$8.6 billion in 1964 to \$600 million last year.

The staff study also criticized the Treasury's argument that the DISC proposal would encourage U.S. manufacturers to keep on manufacturing in this country for export sale, rather than moving their plants—and attendant jobs—overseas.

The cost savings on foreign production are likely to be greater than the tax savings from the DISC plan, the study said. And many plants are located overseas to avoid import restrictions, a situation that would not change with adoption of the DISC proposal.

Prices Down Sharply In Slow N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Prices dropped sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, led by the blue-chip issues that were among the market's best gainers last month.

Trading volume fell as sharply as prices, to 1.55 million shares, one of the lowest levels of the year,

from 11.6 million shares on Friday.

A slowdown in institutional activity contributed to the reduced

trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average,

a leading barometer of blue-chip stocks, started with a loss of

3 points and continued on the

downward path to 1.52 p.m., when

it was off almost 12. It firms at

2.14 in the final 90 minutes of the

session, closing with a loss of 11.16

at 7.28 to 7.18.

Gainers included Memorex, up

1.78 to 50 and National Cash, up

3.4 at 34 3/4.

Revlon was off 1.78 at 55 1/8.

Last week a Revlon bid for merger with Park, Davis was turned down by Park, Davis' directors who agreed to merge with Warner Lambert.

Park, Davis was unchanged at 20 1/2 and Warner Lambert was off 3/4 at 58 1/4.

U.S. Vetoes GE's Bid for Budd Co. Unit

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Justice Department has turned down the sale of Budd Company's railroad division to General Electric Co., and GE says it plans to set up production of electric rapid-transit cars on its own.

The GE bid to take over Budd's money-losing railroad division came to light May 11 with a Budd announcement that the two companies had reached an "understanding." The "unfavorable response" from the Justice Department was evidently received by Budd on Friday.

Philip W. Scott, Budd's president, said: "We have under study other courses of action pursuant to the decision to discontinue our railway car manufacturing operations."

Budd's division has ranked as the leading builder of railroad cars, accounting for about half of an industry doing an annual business of \$150 million to \$200 million. But the division lost \$4 million last year.

The Budd announcement was followed quickly by a GE statement making clear that it was moving into rail-car production anyway. Bryce W. Wyman, vice-president in charge of GE's transportation systems division, said:

"General Electric's interest in developing the improved rapid-transit needed to provide the faster, more dependable, comfortable, and smogless electric transportation that the nation so badly needs is in no way diminished by this action."

He added: "Although GE has not obtained clearance to acquire those (Budd's) tools, we are still planning to enter the transit-business. The company has no plans to acquire the assets of any other car manufacturer."

GE has long had a large interest in the rail field. It and Westinghouse Electric Corp. are the chief suppliers of the electrical equipment used in most railway cars, and GE has a big business in diesel locomotives, which it sells both here and abroad.

Eurobond Coupon Outlay in Default

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Commonwealth United went firmly into default today on the coupon payment, due Aug. 1, on its \$30 million worth of 5 3/4 percent convertible Eurobonds, due 1984.

Chemical Bank, principal paying agent, said it had no idea when or if the money for the payment would be available.

The only other Eurobond default occurred through Four Seasons Nursing Centers' filing for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws, which put payment on that firm's \$15 million Eurobond with warrants in escrow.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

\$100,000,000

Inland Steel Company

First Mortgage 8 3/4% Bonds, Series O

Due July 15, 1995

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

When you look at foreign markets you should have more than one point of view.

MHT knows from experience (nearly half a century of it) that there's no one way of looking at an overseas venture.

You can approach it by working with foreign correspondent banks in their own countries — as we do through our 15 representative offices around the world.

Or you can operate a full-banking branch in money centers, as we've been doing in London for the past 30 years. Or in Frankfurt, where we recently added full-banking facilities

Or you can come up with imaginative innovations to fill the changing needs of customers.

Like Manufacturers Hanover Ltd., the unique London-based merchant bank. And like our interest in a commercial bank in Greece.

Like our newly-acquired interest in Development Finance Corporation, Ltd., one of Australia's largest organizations engaged in merchant banking and investment management.

You see, when a customer comes

to us with an international problem, we believe he should have a choice of alternatives. In short, if you're looking overseas, why restrict yourself? Look at us.

Manufacturers Hanover is an international bank.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



One Dollar

was worth yesterday:	25.80
American schillings.....	46.60
Belgian francs.....	2.30
British pound (\$ per £).....	1.08
Canadian dollar.....	1.50
Danish crowns.....	1.50
Dutch guilders.....	1.60
Finnish marks.....	4.10
French francs.....	5.20
German marks.....	3.80
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	42.00
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.10
Portuguese escudos.....	24.70
Spanish pesetas.....	68.00
Swedish crowns.....	5.10
Swiss francs.....	4.80

The above rates are returning closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depend on the type of transaction.

Foreign Stock Index

	Test.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam.....	122.3	122.8	122.8
Brussels.....	91.31	91.31	91.31
Frankfurt.....	121.51	120.43	120.15
London 20.....	121.51	120.43	120.15
London 500.....	127.07	126.54	126.51
Milan.....	64.96	64.73	75.40
Paris.....	93.8	93.9	107.3
Sydney.....	Closed	58.16	66.48
Tokyo (12).....	2164.77	2167.26	2224.45
Tokyo (50).....	303.1	307.1	355.0
Zurich.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
(1) now. (1) old.			

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

	Amsterdam	ImpChemic.....
AKZO.....	112.80	IOS Mat new
AlgemBank.....	24.00	Montebank.....
Amico.....	27.30	Nicholas.....
Adam-Rohr.....	40	RandMines.....
Bilthoven.....	—	Ratio-Royal.....
Parker.....	79	Rootes.....
Holland.....	210.50	RoyalDutch.....
H.V.A.....	55.30	Shell.....
Holland-Ams.	55.30	Tube Invest.....
H.S. Ltd.....	51.50	Vickers.....
L.P.J.....	115.50	Watson.....
K.L.M.....	115.50	WestLan.....
N.V. Philips.....	145.20	West Deep.....
Philips new.....	250	West Hilt.....
Robeco.....	171	West Mid.....
Rolls.....	124.50	WoolW.....
Unilever.....	74	ZCI.....
VerMaash.....	72.50	Milan.....

Brussels

	Arbed.....	4.275
Astd.Jines.....	2.005	Flsider.....
Cock-Dugree.....	2.005	General.....
Electra.....	1.600	Habsid.....
Lambert.....	1.425	Monder.....
Petruffoas.....	2.455	Oliveri.....
Ph.Gevaert.....	1.200	Pirelli.....
Soc.Indust.....	1.215	Stefan.....
Un.Mimere.....	1.430	Terni.....

Düsseldorf

	AEG.....	175
Aug.Thysen.....	81	BfH.....
BASF.....	153	Can Pacific.....
Bayer.....	153	C.G.E.....
Commerzbank.....	209	Citroen.....
Cont.Gummil.....	144	Cred.Credit.....
Deutsche Bank.....	279.90	Cred.Lyon.....
Demag.....	159	Clesancare.....
Dresd.Bank.....	221.40	Denmark.....
Gen.Bank.....	179.90	EssoSofand.....
Hoesch.....	68.80	Fin.Par.BP.....
Hoesch.....	68.80	IBM.....
Karstadt.....	22	Imperial.....
KHD.....	750	Inte.Bull.....
Lufthansa.....	62	Michelin.....
Metallgesell.....	125	Mobil.....
RheinStahl.....	116.80	PatchMark.....
RWE new.....	77.50	Pechiney.....
Siemens.....	191	Petronas.....
Volkswagen r.....	218	Perrier.....
Veba.....	161.30	Prada.....

London

	Anglo-AmCo.....	67.6
BP.....	112.00	BrownB....
BarclayBank.....	69.7	St. Gobain.....
BeechemGr.....	42.71%	Schr.
Bonfires.....	—	Simco.....
British Tech.....	113.79	Soc.Générale.....
Brit.Oxygen.....	9.85%	Standard.....
Brit.Petrole.....	77.7	MontColumb.....
Br.Metals.....	67.00	Sumitomo.....
Chartered.....	52.6	Uppine-Kuhl.....
Degussa.....	20.3	Young1942.....
Dormer.....	2.01%	
Deco Rec.....	45/-	
Distillers.....	51.74	AC Fischer.....
E.I. du Pont.....	29.6	BrownBoveri.....
EUMus.Ind.....	29.6	Elek.Welt.....
Freesigned.....	38.6	Hoff-Roche.....
GEC.....	11.79	MacColumb.....
Gte.G.....	21.71%	MontGomr.....
Gt.Ulv.St.....	7.6	Saurer.....
Gulmoss.....	52/-	Sofec.....
Hawker-Sidd.....	32.44	Urie.....
Hudson-Bay.....	32.44	Urie Schles.....

Zurich

	Eurodollars	August 2, 1970
7 Day Fix.....	7 1.4	7 1.2
One Month.....	7 3.4	7 1.8
Two Months.....	8 5.0	8 2.0
One Year.....	8 12.16	8 12.15

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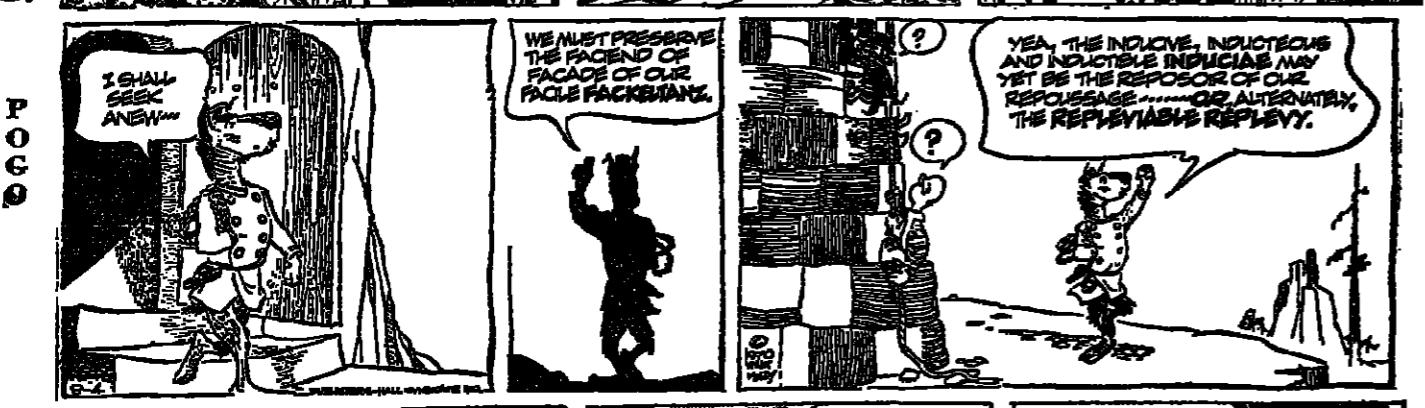
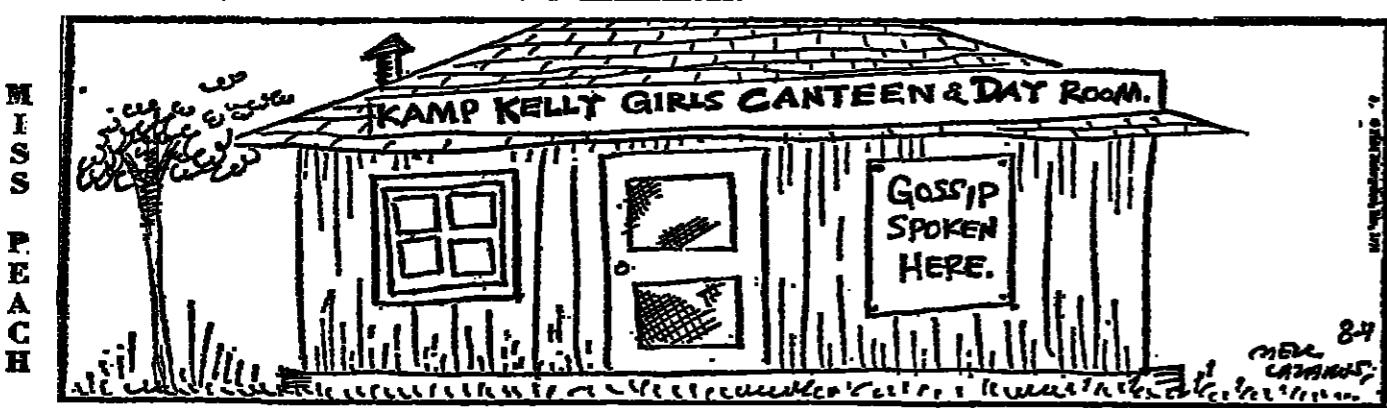
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Axe-Science Corporation
A mutual fund for possible growth of your money, with emphasis on new scientific developments.

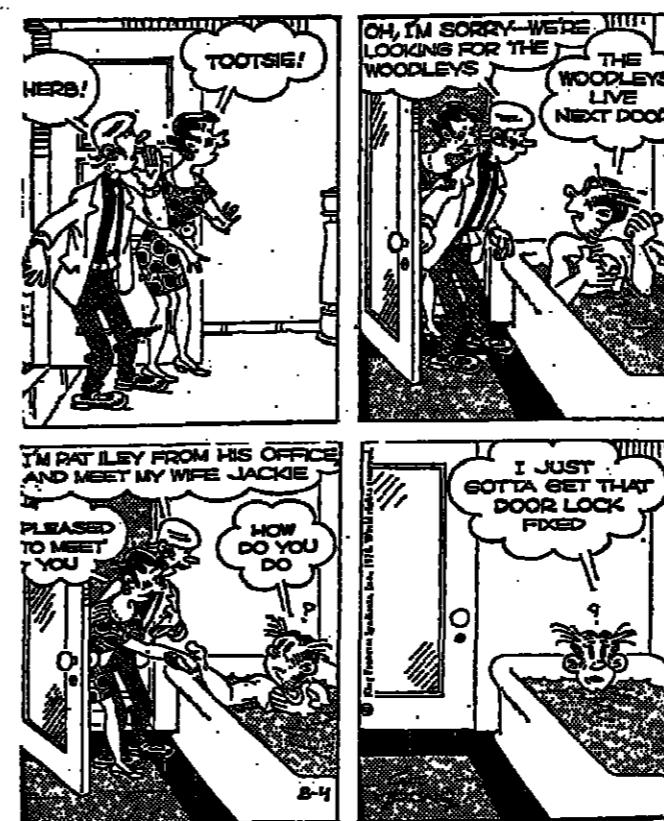
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BLONDIE



BOOKS

BARRICADES IN BELFAST

The Fight for Civil Rights in Northern Ireland
By Max Hastings. Illustrated. Taplinger. 211 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by John Horgan

TWO years ago it could have been said—and was being said—that Northern Ireland was the most stable political unit in Europe. It had been governed by the Unionist Party uninterruptedly since 1922; sporadic attempts at violence by militant extremists from the other side of the border had long since died down.

Events in the past two years have shown us that there is no such thing as the inevitable in politics. Irish politics, both north and south of the border, are now more volatile than they have been at any time during the past 50 years, and this can be traced directly to the growth and development of the Northern civil rights movement. Its successes, and its failures, have reawakened the obsession with national unity that exists on both sides of the border and have opened up the possibility of a really new kind of politics. The North has always been one of the most fascinating areas of Ireland. Long before it acted as a barometer for the political weather of the entire island. What is happening today is a rediscovery by the North of its traditional role.

The great merit of Max Hastings' excellent book is its fairness. When he first went to the North of Ireland as a reporter for the London Evening Standard, he points out honestly, virtually his only prejudice was "a strong dislike for the principles of the Catholic religion." After several visits, his presuppositions were radically altered.

"I have tried hard in this book," he says, "to do reasonable justice to everyone." I believe he has. Coming from an uncommitted reporter, this is not just a superb chronicle of events; it is the history of a journey through a maze of conflicting evidence in a search after the truth. It is also the story of a conversion—not to Roman Catholicism, or anything like it, but to a sense of quiet outrage at the existence of human injustice of a particularly appalling kind.

The book is however, open to criticism on some scores. It is a first-class and accurate description of the events as they occurred, but its analysis of their significance is occasionally weak. For instance, Hastings is far too ready to assume that the police are beyond reproach. He praises their behavior in Armagh (where they allowed Paisleyites to take over the center of the town and create a near riot situation) and in Newry (where they stood back and allowed young hooligans to burn their buses) without realizing that police inaction can be just as much evidence of bias as beating people over the head. And it is naive of him to suggest that the credibility of the police was shattered "in a few short months." The police and

Best Seller

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports
from more than 125 bookstores in 44 U.S.
cities. Figures in right-hand column
do not necessarily represent
consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week
Last Week
Week on

FICTION		
1 Love Story, Segal	1 28	
2 Great Lion of God, Caldwell	2 24	
3 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Powell	3 28	
4 The Crystal Cave, Stewart	4 21	
5 Deliverance, Deitzly	5 17	
6 Callow Place, Bradway	6 12	
7 The Lord Won't Mind, Merrick	7 11	
8 Such Good Friends, Gould	8 7	
10 The Secret Woman, Holt	9 3	
GENEALOGY		
1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Your Grandmother	1 2	
2 The Scroobious Woman, "J."	2 1	
3 Zeldis, Millford	3 1	
4 Up the Organization, Ball Four, Sutton and Schecter	4 18	
5 Ball Four, Sutton and Schecter	5 4	
6 Human Securities, Inadequate	6 10	
7 The New England Bible, Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser	7 3	
8 Civilization, Clark	8 1	
10 (These figures are for the week ending Aug. 2.)		

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The eight pairs competing in last week's international tournament in Des Moines included one from France, one from Italy, two from the United States, one from the Republic of China, and a cosmopolitan partnership of movie star Omar Sharif playing with a French expert.

As the members of the Chinese team that finished second in the world team championship in Stockholm last month were unable to extend their European visit, the invitation was extended to two Chinese players who are American residents, Dr. C. S. Shen, of Indiana, and Victor Shen, of New York.

The diagrammed deal helped the Shens to win one of the team events. They had agreed that an immediate cue-bid in the opponents' suit would show a good two-suited hand—an agreement that is not part of the "Precision System," which is limited to the bidding of the side that starts the auction.

Victor Shen, as North, used the cue-bid when West opened in third seat with one club. East should no doubt have bid four or five clubs to crowd the bidding for North-South, but he contented himself with three clubs, permitting C. S. Shen to bid three spades.

North's second cue-bid asked his partner to choose a red suit and South jumped imaginatively to five diamonds. North continued to slam on the strength of his good controls and West led the club ace.

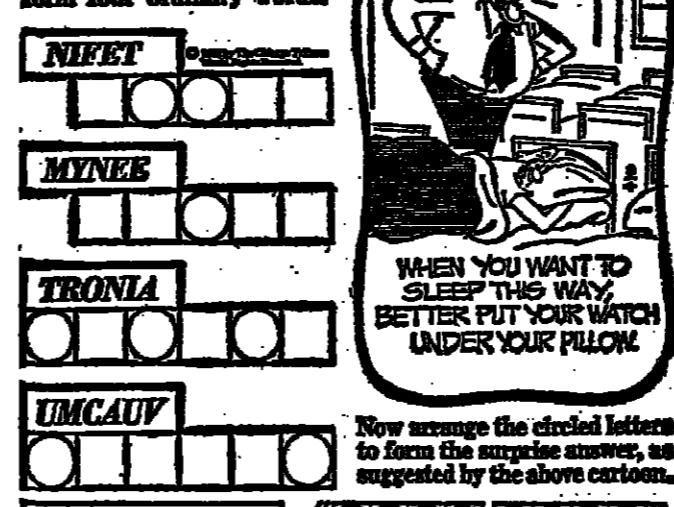
South ruffed in the dummy and played the diamond ace, removing the queen. He cashed the heart ace and surrendered a heart. East won with the ten

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

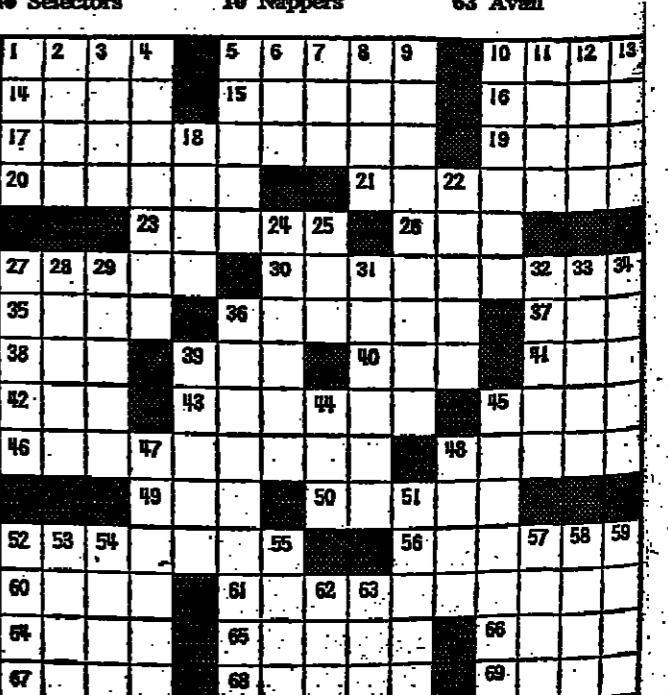


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:
Surprise Answer: *ABOUT CHASS WHOLLY LANCER*
Yesterday's Answer: *What shore was at the end of the rainbow*
Answer tomorrow: *CLOTHES LINE*

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenzel

ACROSS												
1 Sacred bull	48 U.S. educator	11 Nerve appendage										
2 V.I.P. in child's life	49 Ring figure: Abrv.	12 Nick										
3 Pronoun	50 Smoker's accessory	13 Poss. pronoun										
4 Pedestal part	51 Chiffanger of silents	14 Woody: Prefix										
14 Certain payment	52 Spread	15 Uncle										
15 Arabian gazelle	16 Overabundance	27 Seaport in Israel										
16 Beasts of burden	17 EPH with elation	28 Double curves										
17 EPH with elation	18 Area	29 Sharpens										
19 Area	20 False name	31 Salad ingredient										
20 Scopes	22 Bone: Prefix	32 Scout activities										
22 German girls' names	23 Names	33 Roman official										
26 Opposite of dep.	24 House (tip of Scotland)	34 Sugar										
27 Great's House (tip of Scotland)	35 Put on a certain coat	35 Political policies										
30 Put on a certain coat	36 Excited	36 as a beet										
33 Hair groomer	37 Mountain in Asia Minor	44 Food fragment										
34 Division word	38 March	45 Cheers										
35 Biblical punishment	39 Entire	46 Bird										
36 Injuries	40 Plains	47 Pipe for a pipe										
37 Rainbow	41 Farrow	51 Slaves										
38 Farrow	42 Payment	52 Rod-riders										
39 Dole	43 Fair	53 Caucous trees										
40 Conqueror of Greece	44 Contained	54 Relent										
41 Goats	45 Selectors	55 Dance										
42 Payment	46	56 "What's for me?"										
43 Fair	47	57 Brazilian state										
44 Contained	48	58 Strong solution										
45 Selectors	49	59 Pair										
46	50	60 Avail										



Op/4 Aug 60
After Owners Meet 24 Hours

Football Strike Is Ended

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Owners of the National Football League reached agreement with the NFL Players Association today, ending a players' strike which had threatened the 1970 season.

Veteran members of the 26 squads agreed to report to training camps immediately.

The owners had met in the office of Commissioner Pete Rozelle for close to 24 hours; not breaking for sleep. The players demanded increased pension benefits. It was the most serious labor dispute in

the history of professional sports in the nation.

The NFL announcement was as follows:

"An agreement has been reached between the negotiating committee of the 26 clubs of the National Football League and the committee of the NFL Players As-

sociation.

Tex Schramm, head of the own-

ers' negotiating committee, said the immediate result of the agree-

ment would be for veterans to re-

port today to get ready for the

opening of the pre-season schedule this weekend.

Schramm said the agreement called for \$4,385,000 annually to be guaranteed for the players' pension fund for each of the next four years. Additionally, the owners will contribute \$220,000 annually to improve or implement disability payments, widow's benefits, maternity and dental benefits for each of the next four years.

"As announced previously, pre-

season and per diem payments averaging \$1.6 million annually have been agreed upon.

The commissioner will appoint an arbitrator in case of injury grievances. All other facets of the authority of the commissioner's office will remain the same.

The committees agreed on other points under negotiation with the specific language to be agreed upon by legal representatives of the two committees.

The agreement ended negotia-

tions that have covered over four months. The final session, which started when the NFL owners gathered yesterday at noon and included various sessions involving both owners and players, last- ed 22 hours.

The amount agreed upon was substantially the same as the owners claimed they had been offer-

ing: \$1 million for four years or \$4.5 million per year with the addition of \$250,000 annually for the extra benefits.

A final round of \$6, five under par, in an exciting finish over the Westchester Country Club's 6,700-yard West Course as 20,000 spectators roamed over the hilly terrain, enabled the 34-year-old Australian to win the \$50,000 first prize.

The final holes in this \$250,000

event were replayed with thrills

as Jack Nicklaus, the British Open champion, and Larry Hinson, a sim- 25-year-old from Douglas, Ga., continued spectacular bids. Each holed an eagle putt on the last green for a second-place tie at 274.

"The strike is over," Mackey was quoted in the statement. "All 1,300

ball players will report to their campus immediately. Let's play football."

Germany Wins, 5-4

POONA, India, Aug. 3 (UPI)—

Germany won both singles today to complete a 5-0 sweep over India in the Davis Cup internation tennis semifinals.

Germany now meets Spain winner over Brazil in São Paulo, for the right to face the United States in the challenge round at Cleveland later this month.

Laver Tops Newcomer

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Second-seeded Rod Laver beat top-seeded John Newcombe, 6-3, 6-1, yesterday to win the sim- 6-4, 6-2, for the men's doubles crown.

Rosemary Casals and Gail Chan-

frass won the women's doubles with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over Pat Walken-

of Rhodesia and Australia's Helen Gourlay.

Tom Vance, public relations

director for the players, is

issued a statement on behalf of

John Mackey of Baltimore, chair-

man of the players' negotiat-

ing committee, in which Mackey thank-

ed the 1,300 members and the

Federal Mediation and Conciliation

Service, and called for the players to

report to camp.

"The strike is over," Mackey was

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Germany Wins, 5-4

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Spain Leads, 2-0

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Art Buchwald

Household Fatigue

Art Buchwald took off for Tahiti before anyone could catch him. He left behind what he claims are some of his more memorable columns.

WASHINGTON: Many husbands don't realize it, but their wives are suffering from "household fatigue," a state similar to the battle fatigue of World War II, only more difficult to recognize. I probably would have never realized that my wife was a victim of it if I hadn't decided to take her with me to Cincinnati, where I had to make a speech. She seemed quite normal preparing for the trip and even appeared to be excited about getting away from the house for a few days. But then when we arrived at the airport I noticed her behavior had started to change.

As I paid for our airline tickets she said to the man behind the counter, "Just a minute. Where are our green stamps?"

"Madam, we don't give green stamps to our customers for using our airline."

"Is that so? Well, we'll just use another airline that does."

"Mother," I said, "none of the airlines gives green stamps and besides this is the only airline that goes to Cincinnati."

I calmed her down and thought nothing more of it until we got on the plane. The first thing she did was start to dust the seats.

"Mother, you don't have to do that," I said.

"I'm not going to have the neighbors think I keep a dirty plane."

"But they have people to do this sort of thing. Now sit by the window and fasten your safety belt."

I got her to sit down quietly



Buchwald

and gave her a magazine to read. As soon as the plane was in the air she was up. "I've got to prepare lunch," she said.

"They have stewardesses to prepare lunch. You don't have to do anything."

"Well, I have to get the meat out of the freezer."

"No, no. That's all done by the airline personnel. You're on vacation. Relax."

She sat back for a few moments, but then one of the stewardesses spilled a cup of coffee in the aisle. My wife jumped up and said, "Don't worry about a thing." She took a container of Mr. Clean from her make-up kit and, on her hands and knees, worked on getting out the spot.

"There," she said after 15 minutes, "Mr. Clean does everything."

Everybody looked away in embarrassment.

An hour later luncheon was served. There were two children sitting across the aisle from us. But they didn't seem to be eating their vegetables.

My wife looked over and shouted at them, "If I've told you kids once, I've told you a hundred times. You don't eat your vegetables, you don't get dessert."

"Mother, mother," I said gently, "those are not our children."

"I don't care," she said. "I'm sick and tired of preparing meals on this plane that nobody wants to eat."

"But maybe their parents don't want them to eat vegetables."

"You're always defending them," she said angrily. "No wonder they have such bad table manners. Sit up," she shouted at the little boy, "or you can go to bed right now."

Fortunately the parents of the children were preoccupied, and my wife decided to go back and help the stewardesses wash the dishes. By the time we reached Cincinnati, she had cleaned all the windows, washed the ash trays, laundered the napkins, and changed the curtains in the bar. The plane was neat as a pin.

Happily, after a few days her household fatigue has started to leave her. She hasn't yelled at anybody else's kids in 24 hours and just this morning she let the chambermaid make up our bed. In another day or two she may even stop clearing the dishes in the hotel dining room. He plays himself, a part to which he

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Samuel Fuller, film director and a "connoisseur of life's little ironies," is beginning to find recognition in the United States.



Edward Woodward

'Who Am I to Disown Anything? A Nonentity'

By John Walker

LONDON: —Samuel Fuller is a connoisseur of life's little ironies. He has been ever since, 42 years ago, he was a 17-year-old police beat reporter in New York City when crime was often a highly sordid business. So now he manages to wring a little satisfaction out of the way he tends to be ignored at home in Hollywood while he is ever more honored abroad.

French critics regard him as one of the three most influential post-war American directors, along with Elia Kazan and Orson Welles. Last year, in Edinburgh and London, there were full-scale retrospectives of his films, some of them shot in a few days on tiny budgets, from the early Westerns through his war films such as "The Steel Helmet" to his more recent social dramas like "The Naked Kiss" and "Shock Corridor."

Jean-Luc Godard, no less, dedicated one picture to him and persuaded him to appear in another, chatting to Jean-Paul Belmondo on the nature of the film. "Film," he explained to the dazed-looking French actor, "film is a battlefield. Love, hate, violence, action, death... In a word—emotion." Says Mr. Fuller now, puffing on his cigar: "Belmondo was conscious of the fact that I was

America, though, is beginning to show due appreciation. Mr. Fuller is back from Peru, where he appeared in another film, the act of homage this time coming from two young film-makers who are currently highly regarded, Dennis Hopper and Peter Fonda. The film, "The Last Movie," may be the first of the drug movies; not that it is concerned with drugs, but many of the cast and crew were taking them as they improvised their scenes.

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brings 50 years of hard-won experience, and his character-acting was done with immense enjoyment and no little skill.

"The Last Movie" shows Mr. Fuller directing a Western about Billy the Kid, with Mr. Hopper as the actor who plays the outlaw.

He says: "The twist was that the cameras I used were actually located so that I shot about 20 minutes of footage although I don't know what will happen to it. Most of the 'Easy Rider' people were there and I think it's an original idea and that they have another winner on their hands."

Ironically, Mr. Fuller has wanted to direct a Western of his own for a long time, which would end where his first film, "I Shot Jesse James," began.

"I hate Jesse," he says. "I just can't stand the man. If there's an afterword and I meet him, I'll just stomp him because he was a fake. At 15, he was the best female impersonator in Kansas. Dressed as a woman, he'd attract soldiers and get them drunk so that they could be killed and robbed."

It was a surprise when his latest film, "Shark," opened in New York recently with his name still on the credits. He wanted it removed. "I don't disown the film," he says. "Who am I to disown anything? A nonentity. But the producers recut the film and violated my rights."

I had a fight that I thought was the best action scene I ever saw. It lasted just five seconds and contained more violence than you'll see in a lifetime. A man was eliminated every second, that's how fast it was. I had a great shot where four men threw a kid downstairs, which made me feel good for that day because he was a nice little boy but I didn't want him around too long. Now those nuts have recut it so that it's a long fight. It became an opera—bam, bam, bam, bam. Horrible!

What really rankles, though, was that he was outsmarted by the great Spanish director, Luis Buñuel. "I really love that man. He pulled a fast one on me," says Mr. Fuller. He told me to use Silvia Pinal. She is a wonderful gal who should not be in pictures. I thought that if Buñuel used her that was enough with me.

"I signed her. What Buñuel did not tell me was the reason he used her. She is the wife of a man who finances his pictures."

He blows out a cloud of cigar smoke and laughs. "I don't know if you know how funny that is," he says.

for himself whatever money was left over at the end. He invited me on the set for this party scene. He said, this is meant to be fun. You and I are going to have fun, for crying out loud."

"He did not like the first take. So I announced to his crew that, in the United States, when a director makes a mistake and has to reshoot a scene, he personally pays each member of the crew \$100. Cash. On the spot! They all began to applaud and Raoul Coutard asked how much for the cameraman. \$200. Then Godard dragged me into a corner and hissed: "This is not funny."

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PEOPLE:

Muleshoe Residents Regain Identity

The folks in Muleshoe are happy again. They got their postmark back—at least between the hours of 8 and 5. The West Texas town of 5,225 lost its postmark several weeks ago when the Post Office Department implemented what one Washington spokesman called a "mail service improvement activity." Under the system, all letters mailed in Muleshoe were sacked up and shipped to a new mail processing facility in Lubbock for sorting by a big, expensive machine. All the letters ended up with a Lubbock postmark. "The citizens of Muleshoe have a lot of pride in Muleshoe," said Muleshoe Chamber of Commerce president Don Harmon, and the loss of their postmark means "we are losing our identity." Besides, Harmon complained in a letter to Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D-Texas, with the "improved" system it took letters six days to get to Dallas instead of the two days required before Yarborough carried the complaints and a protest petition bearing hundreds of signatures to the Senate floor. "The people of Muleshoe deserve better treatment from their government than this," he proclaimed. Finally, a compromise was worked out. Now you can get letters postmarked "Muleshoe" if you deposit them in the "local" slot at the post office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. After that, the letter gets a Lubbock postmark.

INJURED: Australian-born actor Rod Taylor, who suffered face cuts when he drove his Rolls-Royce into a concrete embankment on a Hollywood Hills road and French couturier Pierre Balmain, who suffered contusions and a broken toe when his car ran off Italy's crowded superhighway between Milan and Turin near the town of Rho. Both accidents happened Sunday. UNINJURED: Pianist Van Cliburn when an overhead light exploded and shattered glass near him during a concert in Internlochen, Michigan.

CHAMPION: Retiring TV newsman Chet Huntley with a horse by friends who wished him success in his plans to develop a resort in his native Montana.

A red, white and blue Richard Nixon watch, successor to the Spire Agnew timepiece, will be distributed for the first time next week, a spokesman for the Peace Time Co. said in New York. The wristwatch depicts the President in short striped pants with huge shoes, nose and jowls. The caricature is "done in good taste and depicts the President with a slightly demure, cute look," Stuart Miller said. The President's fingers are in the "V for Victory" sign—a gesture also adopted as a peace sign by protesters demonstrating against the Indochina war. "This is our way of saying: 'Thanks, Mr. President, for a sincere effort to end the war,'" Miller said.

Peace Time, which also makes a Vice-President Agnew watch, believes that about 68 percent of the purchasers buy the items as signs of "patriotism rather than as put-on," Miller said. He said parts of the proceeds from sales of Nixon watches would be donated to the Community Hospital of Brooklyn.

ANNUAL WARNING: The marula berries are ripe, and from Kariba, Rhodesia, comes the reminder that elephants at them and then become terribly drunk and irresponsible as the berries ferment in their stomachs.

MARRIED: Sammy Cahn, 56, the Academy Award winning songwriter, and Tina Curtis, 22, a fashion coordinator, in a private ceremony at the Beverly

Marlton Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

GREAT BRITAIN

PARIS AND SUBURBS

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